

United States District Court

SOUTHERN

DISTRICT OF

NEW YORK

MARVIN FRANK, Individually and On Behalf of a
Class

Plaintiff,

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL CASE

V.

CASE NUMBER:

B.R. GUEST

Defendant.

07 CV 11420
JUDGE MARRERO

TO: (Name and address of defendant)

B.R. Guest
206 Spring Street
New York, NY 10012

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to serve upon PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY (name and address)

Donald R. Lomax, P.C.
386 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You must also file your answer with the Clerk of this Court within a reasonable period of time after service.

DEC 20 2007

JOHN J. McMAHON

CLERK

DATE

Manoel Quintero

(BY) DEPUTY CLERK

AO 440 (Rev. 10/93) Summons In a Civil Action -SDNY WEB 4/99

RETURN OF SERVICE		
Service of the Summons and Complaint was made by me ¹	DATE	
NAME OF SERVER (PRINT)	TITLE	
<i>Check one box below to indicate appropriate method of service</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Served personally upon the defendant. Place where served: _____ _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Left copies thereof at the defendant's dwelling house or usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein. Name of person with whom the summons and complaint were left: _____ _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Returned unexecuted: _____ _____ _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ _____ _____		
STATEMENT OF SERVICE FEES		
TRAVEL	SERVICES	TOTAL
DECLARATION OF SERVER		
<p style="text-align: center;">I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the Return of Service and Statement of Service Fees is true and correct.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Executed on _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>_____ Signature of Server</p> <p>_____ Address of Server</p> </div> </div>		

(1) As to who may serve a summons see Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MARVIN FRANK,
Individually and on behalf of a class,

Plaintiff,

v.

B.R. GUEST, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 07 CV 11420 (VM)

COMPLAINT – CLASS ACTION

NOW COMES the Plaintiff, Marvin Frank, for himself and on behalf of a class, by and through his attorneys and hereby complains of the Defendant, B.R. Guest, Inc., as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Marvin Frank brings this action to secure redress for the violation by B.R. Guest, Inc., of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (“FACTA”) amendment to the Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”).
2. One provision of FACTA, codified as 15 U.S.C. §1681c(g), provides that:

[N]o person that accepts credit cards or debit cards for the transaction of business shall print more than the last 5 digits of the card number or the expiration date upon any receipt provided to the cardholder at the point of sale or transaction.
3. Federal courts have concluded that section 1681c(g) is “not ambiguous,” and that it “expressly prohibits printing more than the last five digits of the credit/debit card numbers and also prohibits printing the card’s expiration date.” Pirian v. In-N-Out Burgers, 06-1251, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25384, *8 (C.D.Cal. Apr. 5, 2007).
4. The purpose of this “truncation requirement” is to prevent identity theft.

5. One common modus operandi of identity thieves is to obtain credit card receipts that are lost or discarded, or through theft, and use the information on them to engage in transactions.

6. On information and belief, it is possible for sophisticated identity thieves to replicate a credit card number using the expiration date and the last four digits of the card number, or it makes it easier for identity thieves to obtain sufficient information to use another's credit card.

7. The expiration date is generally necessary for misuse of the card number.

8. The FACTA amendment prohibits merchants who accept credit cards and debit cards from issuing electronically-generated receipts that display the expiration date or that display more than the last five digits of the card number.

9. The law gave merchants who accept credit cards and/or debit cards up to three years to comply with its requirements, requiring full compliance with its provisions no later than December 4, 2006.

10. As set forth more fully below, Defendant has willfully violated this law either because its conduct was either willful, knowing, or reckless, and Defendant failed to protect Plaintiff and others similarly situated against identity theft and credit card and debit card fraud by failing to comply with the truncation requirement by including expiration dates on credit card receipts.

11. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant based on Defendant's violation of 15 U.S.C. §§1681 *et seq.* Plaintiff seeks statutory damages, attorneys fees, costs, and such other relief as the Court deems proper, including punitive damages.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 15 U.S.C. §1681p.

13. Venue in this district is proper because Defendant B.R. Guest, Inc. does business here.

PARTIES

14. Plaintiff, Marvin Frank, is a resident of this district.

15. Defendant B.R. Guest, Inc. (hereinafter, "B.R. Guest") is a New York corporation with its principal place of business in New York, NY. The headquarters for B.R. Guest is located at 206 Spring Street, New York, NY 10012. B.R. Guest owns and operates 17 restaurants in New York, Nevada, and Illinois, including the Atlantic Grill, a Manhattan Restaurant.

16. Defendant B.R. Guest is a "person that accepts credit cards or debit cards for the transaction of business" within the meaning of FACTA.

FACTS

17. On September 12, 2007, Plaintiff received from Atlantic Grill, a B.R. Guest restaurant, a computer-generated cash register receipt which displayed Plaintiff's American Express card expiration date. Atlantic Grill, which is one of the restaurants operated by B.R. Guest, is located at 1341 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10075.

18. On information and belief, the expiration date information, which is private, is published to and/or made available for viewing by third-parties by virtue of its placement on the receipt.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

19. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of a class pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P.23(a) and (b)(3).

20. The class is defined as all persons to whom B.R. Guest provided an electronically printed receipt at the point of sale or transaction, in a transaction occurring after December 4, 2006, which receipt displays (a) more than the last five digits of the person's credit card or debit card number, or (b) the expiration date of the person's credit or debit card or (c) both.

21. The class is so numerous that joinder of all individual members in one action would be impracticable.

22. There are well over 400 persons to whom B.R. Guest provided an electronically printed receipt at the point of sale or transaction, in a transaction occurring after December 4, 2006, which receipt displays (a) more than the last five digits of the person's credit card or debit card number, or (b) the expiration date of the person's credit or debit card or (c) both.

23. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. All are based on the same legal theories and arise from the same unlawful and willful conduct.

24. There are common questions of fact and law affecting members of the class, which common questions predominate over questions which may affect individual members. These include the following;

- a. Whether Defendant had a practice of providing customers with a sales or transaction receipt which failed to comply with the truncation requirement.
- b. Whether Defendant thereby violated FACTA.
- c. Whether Defendant's conduct was willful, knowing, or reckless.

25. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the class members. Plaintiff has no interests that conflict with the interests of the class members. Plaintiff has retained experienced counsel.

26. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the class members. Individual actions are not economically feasible.

VIOLATION ALLEGED

27. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1681c(g)(1), which provides that:

[N]o person that accepts credit cards or debit cards for the transaction of business shall print more than the last five digits of the card number or the expiration date upon any receipt provided to the cardholder at the point of sale or transactions.

28. With respect to machines that were first put into use after January 1, 2005, 15 U.S.C. §1681c(g)(3)(B) required immediate compliance with the provisions of 15 U.S.C. §1681c(g)(1).

29. With respect to machines that were in use before January 1, 2005, 15 U.S.C. §1681c(g)(3)(B) required compliance with the provisions of 15 U.S.C. §1681c(g)(1) on or after December 4, 2006.

30. Defendant accepts credit cards and/or debit cards in the course of transacting business with persons such as plaintiff and the class members. In transacting such business, Defendant uses cash registers and/or other machines or devices that electronically print receipts for credit card and/or debit card transactions.

31. After the effective date of the statute, Defendant, at the point of sale or transaction, provided Plaintiff and each class member with one or more electronically

printed receipts on each of which Defendant failed to comply with the truncation requirement or the requirement that expiration dates be omitted.

32. FACTA was enacted in 2003 and gave merchants who accept credit card and/or debit cards up to three years to comply with its requirements, requiring compliance for all machines no later than December 4, 2006.

33. On information and belief, Defendant knew of the truncation requirement and prohibition on the printing of expiration dates or was reckless in its failure to follow those requirements in light of the information readily available to it.

34. On information and belief, VISA, MasterCard, the PCI Security Standards Council—a consortium founded by VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express and JCB—companies that sell cash registers and other devices for the processing of credit or debit card payments, and other entities informed Defendant about FACTA, including its specific requirements concerning the truncation of credit card and debit card numbers and prohibition on the printing of expiration dates, and Defendant's need to comply with same.

35. The requirement was widely publicized among retailers.

36. For example, in response to earlier state legislation enacting similar truncation requirements, on March 6, 2003, the CEO of Visa USA, Carl Pascarella, explained that "Today, I am proud to announce an additional measure to combat identity theft and protect consumers. Our new receipt truncation policy will soon limit cardholder information on receipts to the last four digits of their accounts. The card's expiration date will be eliminated from receipts altogether....The first phase of this new policy goes into effect July 1, 2003 for all new terminals....." "Visa USA Announces Account Truncation

Initiative to Protect Consumers from ID Theft; Visa CEO Announces New Initiative at Press Conference With Sen. Dianne Feinstein,” PR Newswire, March 6, 2003.

37. Within 24 hours, MasterCard and American Express announced they were imposing similar requirements.

38. The card issuing organizations proceeded to require compliance with FACTA by contract, in advance of FACTA’s mandatory compliance date. For example, the August 12, 2006 edition of “Rules for Visa Merchants” (p.62), which is distributed to and binding upon all merchants that accept Visa cards, expressly requires that “only the last four digits of an account number should be printed on the customer’s copy of the receipt: and “the expiration date should not appear at all.” These statements were accompanied by a picture of a receipt showing precisely what had to be removed. VISA required complete compliance by July 1, 2006, five months ahead of the statutory deadline.

39. Defendant accepts Visa card and MasterCard and on information and belief, is a party to a contract requiring compliance with the above-quoted requirement.

40. American Express has a manual that contains a similar depiction of what information must be suppressed.

41. Most of Defendant’s business peers and competitors readily brought their credit card and debit card receipt printing process into compliance with FACTA by programming their card machines and devices to comply with the truncation requirement. Defendant could have readily done the same.

42. Defendant willfully disregarded FACTA’s requirements in that its violation was either willfully, knowingly, or recklessly done, and continued to use cash register or other machines or devices that print receipts in violation of FACTA.

43. The FCRA, 15 U.S.C. §1681n, provides:

§1681n. Civil liability for willful noncompliance

(a) In general, Any person who willfully fails to comply with any requirement Imposed under this title [15 USC §§1681 et seq.] with respect to any consumer is liable to that consumer in an amount equal to the sum of--

(1)

(A) any actual damages sustained by the consumer as a result of the failure or damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000; or

(B) in the case of liability of a natural person for obtaining a consumer report under false pretenses or knowingly without a permissible purpose, actual damages sustained by the consumer as a result of the failure or \$1,000, whichever is greater;

(2) such amount of punitive damages as the court may allow; and

(3) in the case of any successful action to enforce any liability under this section, the costs of the action together with reasonable attorney's fees as determined by the court....

44. The FCRA, 15 U.S.C. §1681p, provides:

§1681p. Jurisdiction of courts; limitation of actions

An action to enforce any liability created under this title [15 USCS §§1681 *et seq.*] may be brought in any appropriate United States district court, without regard to the amount in controversy, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction, not later than the earlier of—

(1) 2 years after the date of discovery by the plaintiff of the violation that is the basis for such liability; or

(2) 5 years after the date on which the violation that is the basis for such liability occurs.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the class members and against Defendant as follows:

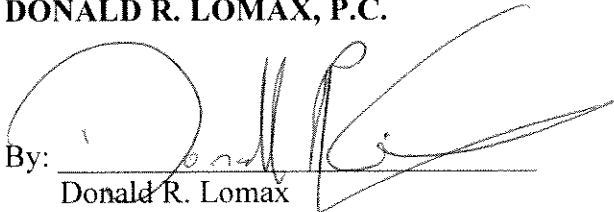
a. For statutory damages of \$100 to \$1,000 per violation;

- b. For attorney's fees, litigation expenses and costs;
 - c. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper,
- including punitive damages.

Dated: New York, New York
December 19, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD R. LOMAX, P.C.

By: 
Donald R. Lomax
386 Park Avenue South
New York NY 10016
Tel. (212) 682 7704

BARONE & JENKINS, P.C.

Anthony G. Barone (ARDC No. 06196315)
David M. Jenkins (ARDC No. 6211230)
635 Butterfield Road, Suite 145
Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181
Tel. (630) 472-0037

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class